The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,340.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17. 1787.

Theatre-Royal.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, That, in order to give more time for the Scenery and other Decorations preparing for the NEW OPERA intended for Wednesday next, the first representation will be postponed till THURSDAY, on which evening will be presented,

INKLE AND YARICO,

As performed in London Thirty Nights successively, with universal approbation.

With New Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations.

To which will be added,

A FARCE,

As will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Being the *Last Night but Two* of performing till after Christmas.

AUCTION OF PICTURES,

Collected by the late ALEXANDER STUART, *Esq; of Dunearn.*

THE remaining, and most valuable parts of this Collection are now exhibited at the sale room, Prince's-Street, immediately opposite to the Coffeehouse, and they will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday next the 19th instant, at one o'clock precisely.

Catalogues at the room.

N. B. The Pictures remaining unsold will immediately after the auction be sent to London.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, who is experienced in Forcing, the management of Fruit Trees, Kitchen Garden, Pleasure Ground, &c. and can bring proof of his honesty, sobriety, and good behaviour, in all the places he has served.

For particulars, apply to Malcolm M'Coig, Botanic Garden, Leith Walk.

MIRTH ADMIT ME OF THY CREW!

At Christmas will be published,

The Fortune-Telling Almanack,

OR,

ENTERTAINING ORACLE, FOR THE YEAR 1788.

Composed of upwards of four hundred Droll Questions, So contrived, that the mystery of the different ingenious solutions never fail to have the most laughable and pleasing effect; and are suitably classed, for single, married, and widow Ladies; batchelors, husbands, widowers, &c. &c. of all denominations.

☞ Written with a design to create mirth and festivity, and prevent that unpleasant mute interval which too often prevails within the politest circles of mixed company.

BY MADAME DE VAUCLUSE.

Printed for G. Riley, No. 33. Ludgate Street, London; and will be sold by Mr CARRICK, bookseller at the Cross, and J. AINSLIE, bookseller, New Town, Edinburgh; and the booksellers of Glasgow.

A Handsome Present for Young Ladies and Gentlemen at the approaching Holidays.

In a few Days may be had,

By the King's Royal Letters Patent, granted to the late ingenious Mr THOMAS BECKWITH, Painter, and F. A. S.

NEW-Invented Coloured Crayon PENCILS, which are now brought to such perfection, as to paint either on Vellum, Paper, Silk, or Sattin, without ever fading, taking mould, or any injury from being rubbed, even when wet; the whole making a most beautiful assemblage (including carmine and ultramarine) of elegant shades, put in fine Cedar, to use as a Black Lead Pencil; price only 1 l. 7 s. the complete set, or 9 d. single, which, from their much admired neatness and mellowness of working, cannot fail of proving a very desirable acquisition to young Ladies, and all who have a taste for drawing, particularly those who take sketches from Nature.

Prepared and sold by G. RILEY, sole Patentee, and only wholesale vender, at his Sealing Wax and Superfine Colour Manufactory, Dr James's Grove, Lambeth; and at the Sliding Patent Pencil Warehouse, No. 33. Ludgate-Street, London; and retailed by all the booksellers and principal shop-keepers in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

N. B. As there has been sold, during the late Mr Beckwith's long indisposition, a very inferior imitation of the above Patent Pencils, care must be taken to see the words "PATENT CRAYONS" stamped on the end of each, or the purchaser may be deceived by an inferior composition, put in white wood; which spurious pencils are now hawked about, and sold for 3 d. each.

SHOPS.

To be LET on Lease, at No. 22. Prince's Street.

A FIRST FLOOR and SUNK STOREY, of 42 feet in front, which may be divided into SHOPS: Each shop will have back rooms if required.

For further particulars, enquire at No. 22. Prince's Street.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Dwelling House in Canongate, nearly opposite to Queensberry-House, last possessed by the deceased Lady Jane Home, consisting of dining room, drawing room, three bed chambers, kitchen, closets, cellars, back court, and several conveniencies. The title-deeds will be seen in the hands of Robert Auld, writer, New Stairs, with whom intended purchasers may commune.

The Key is lodged in the house above, and the servant will show it.

TO LET,

THE Second Flat of Riddel's Land, Lawn market, Edinburgh, consisting of three good Rooms and a small Closet to the street, and three Back Rooms and a Kitchen. There is also a Cellar and Garret belonging to the house. Two of the principle rooms to the street have been painted within these three months, and the house in general is in good repair.

Rent to Whitsunday next 11 l.

A person will attend every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve o'clock noon to half past two, to show the house.—The Key to be found at any other time in Mr Lyon's, apothecary, opposite side of the street.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Williamson, corner of South Hanover Street, New Town.—Not to be repeated.

A Farm to Let in the East of Fife.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1788, NORTH QUARTER of KILRENNY, consisting of about 200 Scots acres of arable land, of a strong deep soil, lying close by and contiguous to the burghs of Kilrenny, Cellardykes and Anstruther.

Proposals may be directed to William Bethune, Esq; at Balfour by Leven, the proprietor, who will give every encouragement, by inclosing or otherwise, to a substantial tenant.

The present tenant will show the farm, or James Lundin at Kilrenny house.

This Day is published,

By J. ROBERTSON, Fish-market Close, Edinburgh, And sold by all the Booksellers,

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, for the Year 1788.

This Almanack is embellished with

A MAP OF

The Roads of England and Wales,

From the latest Surveys.

☞ The Lists this year are very full, and every possible attention has been paid to render them correct.

Booksellers in the West Country will be supplied, as usual, by J. and M. Robertson's, Salt-market, Glasgow.

Lemons and Oranges, &c.

JUST now arrived from San Lucar, per the Margaret, Captain Grey, a quantity of LEMONS, CHINA, and SEVILLE ORANGES; also, a few Butts Best SHERRY; and from different other ports, the following goods, viz.

Best ZANT CURRANTS,
RAISINS of the SUN,
DANTZICK HONEY, and BEES WAX,
VALENTIA ALMONDS.

Likewise, some very fine Dutch APPLES. TEAS as usual, of the very best qualities, and lowest prices, with a large and complete assortment of all kinds of Grocery Goods in Wholesale and Retail. Orders for the above addressed to ALEX. THOMSON and SON, High Street, Edinburgh, will be punctually attended to.

ORANGES FROM SEVILLE.

JUST ARRIVED, in the PEGGY & ELIZABETH, JAMES WOOD Master,

CHINA AND BITTER ORANGES,

IN CHESTS AND HALF-CHESTS.

Apply to WALKER, THOMSON, & CO. Edinburgh; or to DAVID LIDDELL, at their Warehouse, Leith.

☞ W. T. & Co. will, as usual, have their annual Cargo of HIGH-COLOURED ORANGES for MARMALADE.

Silk Goods at the Old Prices.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST AND COMPANY,

HABERDASHERS AND LINEN-DRAPERS,

At their *Old Warehouse*, High Street, Edinburgh,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That one of their partners has just now returned from London, and the different manufacturing towns in England, where he has, with the utmost care and attention, purchased a very large and elegant assortment of GOODS in the Haberdashery Line; and are happy in having it in their power to continue selling RIBBONS, MODES, PERSIANS, and other SILK GOODS, at the *Old Prices*, and every other article on the most moderate terms.

☞ Archibald Gilchrist and Company beg leave to return their most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public for the many favours they have hitherto received, and assure them such care and attention shall be paid to the business as to merit a continuance.

N. B. Millinery Work done in the neatest manner.

Commissions carefully attended to.

LOTTERY.

THE TICKET in the present IRISH LOTTERY, No. 31,553, drawn a prize of 500 l. the 26th day of drawing, was sold to a gentleman in the country, at the Office of

JAMES THOMSON AND SON,

And, No. 12,900, a prize of 100 l. the same day, was sold at the above Office, in two Fourths, two Eighths, and four Sixteenths.

The holders of these Tickets may have immediate payment, at current value, on calling at the Office.

In a former British Lottery, Mr THOMSON had the good fortune to sell a prize of 2000, divided into two Fourths, two Eighths, and four Sixteenths; and a 5000 l. in the Irish Lottery to a gentleman in this city.

A few Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn to the latest accounts, may still be had.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

ANNO 1787,

Begins drawing on Monday, Feb. 11, 1788.

The Original Tickets are sold and divided into Halves Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in Variety of Numbers.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total Value.*
3	of	L. 20,000	is	L. 60,000
3		10,000		30,000
5	—	5,000	—	25,000
10	—	2,000	—	20,000
20	—	1000	—	20,000
30	—	500	—	15,000
100	—	100	—	10,000
200	—	50	—	10,000
15,159	—	20	—	303,000
15,520 Prizes,		—		L. 493,000
First drawn 1st day,		—	—	1,000
First drawn 19th day,		—	—	5,000
Last drawn,		—	—	1,000
34,479 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets,		—		L. 500,000

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and tickets and shares registered at 6 d. each number.

All shares sold at this office are stamped, and the original tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for the prizes, at current value, will be paid at this office so soon as drawn.—Also prizes in former lotteries, and every branch of business relative to the state lottery, carefully transacted.

Letters post paid duly answered, and schemes gratis.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to.

Sale of Gogar Adjourned.

THE SALE of GOGAR in LOTS, which stood for Wednesday the 19th December instant, is, at the particular desire of persons intending to offer, ADJOURNED to *Wednesday the 2d January next*, at the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

FOREST OF GLENARTNEY.

TO be LET by public roup, upon Friday the 8th day of February 1788, within the house of Archibald Buchannan vintner in Callender of Monteith, for one season, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That extensive well-known Grazing, called the FOREST of GLENARTNEY, lying within the parish of Comrie, and county of Perth. The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day; and the articles of roup will be shown by David Robertson at Drummond castle, or by William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet.

This Day is Published,

And Sold by W. CREECH at the Cross, and W. COKE, Leith, Price 3 d.

HINTS

For the Improvement of the Harbour of Leith.

Humbly offered to the consideration of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Traders and Shipmasters in general.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Merchant in Leith, is authorised to receive and discharge all Debts owing to the deceased BAILIE ROBERTSON, his father; and it is requested those owing him will immediately order payment.—He carrys, on his father's business in all its branches, as formerly. *Leith, Dec. 15. 1787.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 12.

The Lords Elgin, Breadalben, Deloraine, Saltoun, Gray, Cranstoun, and Semple, took the oaths to qualify themselves to vote for one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

Mr Burke brought a message from the Commons, that the Commons would attend the Trial of Warren Hastings Esq. as a Committee of the whole House, and desiring that a proper accommodation might be provided for their reception, and being withdrawn,

The same was read at the table.

Lord Kinnaird afterwards moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders, that a place be provided in Westminster-Hall, for their Lordships to proceed upon the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. who now stands impeached before their House."

The same to be presented by the Lords with white staves.

Mr Morton, from the East India Company, presented a book, containing a list of all the Civil and Military Servants, in the East India service, with their salaries and emoluments.

The titles was read, and the list ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Alcock attending, delivered in an account of the number of the Ships employed in the Whale Fishery, &c.

Mr Ramus, from the Treasury, likewise presented several Accounts, the Titles of which were read, and the Accounts ordered to lie on the table.

Counsel were called to the bar to be heard on the appeal wherein the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, are Appellants; William Pulteney, Esq; Elizabeth, Isabella, and Bathia Aitchesons, are Respondents; when after hearing the Sollicitor General and Mr Piggott, as Counsel for the Appellants, the further hearing was put off till this day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *Dec.* 12.

The Malt bill, the Land Tax bill, and the Marine Mutiny bill were reported, and ordered to be ingrossed.

A New Writ for Blechingley was moved in the room of John Nicholls, Esq; who has accepted the three Chiltren Hundreds.

The House in a Committee of Supply came to the following resolutions, viz.

£.	s.	d.	
89,899	2	5 ½	to replace the deficiencies on the Tea Duties granted in the years 1784 and 1785.
21,816	3	6 ½	to replace the deficiencies of the Annuity Fund in 1758.
68,895	16	8 ½	to replace ditto of 1778.
140,614	13	10 ½	to replace ditto of 1780.
178,144	10	0	to replace ditto of 1783.
76,362	8	0 ½	to replace ditto of 1784 and 1785.

The said resolutions to be reported to-morrow, and to sit again on Monday next.

The Committee of Ways and Means to sit on Monday next.

EARL OF NEWBURGH.

Immediately after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had seated himself, Sir *Herbert Mackworth* presented, for the fifth time, the petition of the Earl of Newburgh, which in consequence of the Minister's declaration on the last day of the last Session, is to be taken into a final consideration in the course of the present Session. Sir Herbert very ingeniously and liberally then declared, that he hoped this year to have it in his power to propose something to the House which would very much benefit the noble Earl, and at the same time be of little or no prejudice to Greenwich Hospital. In consequence of such declaration, the Earl of Newburgh had lodged a petition in the House of a tendency peculiarly singular. The purport of his prayer being to be restored to all the Derwentwater estates, upon paying to the Hospital a perpetual rent-charge of 20,000 l. per annum, which is as much as upon an average they have ever received in nett cash. It must be presumed from such a prayer, that either the estates are much underlet, or that the desire of repossessing his ancient patrimony, operates with uncommon force upon the noble petitioner. Sir Herbert said, that he presented the petition on that day in order to have the letting of the estates, which was advertised for the 16th of January, countermanded till this business should be determined in Parliament.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

CORN DISTILLERS PETITION.

As soon as the Corn Distillers petition (which had been introduced by Alderman Watson) was read:

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* informed the House, that the Bill of the injurious effects of which the petitioners complained, had last year been supported by the very positive assertions of the parties who applied for the Bill, that in the Corn Distillery of Scotland, it was impossible to distill by many degrees as fast, and as great a quantity of Corn as the English Distillers could, and, upon that consideration, a distinction had been made in the quantum of duty imposed upon each, the duty laid on Scotch Distillers being in a reduced proportion to that paid by the English distillers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the specific sums paid in England and Scotland by the distillers, and said it now turned out, according to the statements of the English distillers, that the assertions upon which the Bill had been obtained were not founded, but that on the contrary, the Scotch distillers could work six times as fast as those in England. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the House, that what he had now stated was upon *ex parte* evidence merely, but nevertheless, the facts were sufficiently important to merit enquiry; and, if upon an investigation, the facts should turn out as the English distillers had alledged, though the Bill was only an experiment, and for a limited duration; yet the House, he conceived, would agree with him, that in justice to the trade in England, and in justice to the Revenue, a Bill of that nature ought not to be suffered to continue. He wished, therefore, that what he had said should be considered as a notice, that immediately after the recess, he should move for referring the petition that had been just presented, to a Committee of the whole House.

The petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday the first day of February next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Mr *Burgess* gave notice, that early after the recess, he should make a motion relative to a revision and amendment of the laws now in being respecting Debtors.

QUEENBOROUGH PETITION.

Mr *Alderman Sawbridge* again brought the Queenborough affair before the House. He reprobated the improper influence acquired by the officers of Ordnance over the elections of that town; and at the same time exculpated himself from an imputation which had been thrown out against him, of being actuated by the wish and expectation of influencing, in some measure, the elections of Queenborough, when the Ordnance influence should be withdrawn. He hoped the House would receive the petition which he had in his hand, from some of the freemen of that town,

The question being put, that this petition be brought up,

Mr Dundas opposed its reception, from an idea that the House ought not to receive any petitions from private individuals, complaining of public matters. The proper mode on these occasions was, for a member to state to the House the purport of such complaints as had been made to him, and move that the affair be taken into consideration.

The Hon. Mr Marsham strongly urged the propriety of receiving the petition.

Mr *Fox* argued on the same side of the question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that as the petition, tho' relating to a *public* matter preferred a complaint against the exertions of an unlawful influence over the *private* rights of electors, it ought to be received.

It was accordingly brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

SIR ELIJAH IMPEY.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* rose about five o'clock, and, in a very ingenious speech, engaged the attention of the House for an hour on the important subject of which he had given notice.

The Hon. Baronet said, that he had to lament, that the first time in which he had occasion to call the attention of the House of Commons in the present Parliament, he should stand in the unpopular and disagreeable character of an accuser. Those who knew him best, and who were acquainted with the complection of his mind, and its habits, would be able to estimate the discomfort that he felt under such a predicament, and, at the same time, would, he trusted, do him the honour to bear testimony to his heart, that such a task was highly incompatible with his natural feelings, and directly contrary to his common conduct. Instead of standing up there the accuser of any man to gratify his natural disposition, he could have wished that it had fallen to his lot to appeal to the House in favour of distinguished merit, and to call on their gratitude and justice for rewards for services honourably performed.

But next to the great and pleasant duty of bestowing honours on great and distinguished men, who having been entrusted by their country with high power, had exercised it with exemplary moderation, and who being entrusted with the custody of the lives and properties of their fellow creatures, had preserved them against outrage and oppression, was the necessary, though unpleasant, task of drawing down the vengeance of Parliament on the head of a servant whose pride had stretched his power into tyranny, and whose avarice had perverted his trust into plunder. He begged of Gentlemen to consider, that if he that day stood up to accuse one person of high crimes and misdemeanours, he at the same moment presented himself in the more con-

ellating character of an advocate for millions that had been oppreſſed; and they would conſider alſo that, in redreſſing the grievances of nations, in preſerving the weak againſt the violence and the rapine of the ſtrong, in adminiſtering juſtice with integrity themſelves, and in taking care that it ſhould be ſo adminiſtered by others, conſulted the grandeſt and moſt enviable diſtinctions of a powerful and enlightened ſenate. That the Houſe of Commons had manifeſted their honourable determination that every ſubject of the extended empire of Britain ſhould partake of the purity of its ſyſtem, as to the protection and equality of its laws; and that no officer, however highly endowed with power, ſhould dare to outrage his fellow-ſubjects by acts of turpitude and cruelty, was a truth which cheered and ſupported him in the arduous undertaking which he had aſſumed; and it gave him much confidence and comfort, that the higheſt authorities in that Houſe had ſhown, that they were diſpoſed to join cordially in the general determination of the Houſe. He undoubtedly had need of much indulgence. It might be ſaid, that he had not had much opportunity of ſeeing the tranſactions in India. He certainly had not ſeen them with his own eyes; but, for ſeveral years paſt, the principal part of his time and labour had been devoted to the ſtudy and contemplation of the affairs of India; and he did not heſitate to ſay, that poor as his abilities were, unfortunate as it was for the taſk that had fallen to his hand, he was convinced that if the Houſe would enter on the enquiry, they would find that the perſon whom he accuſed had been guilty of the moſt ſcandalous enormities; that many millions of people to whom he had been ſent to adminiſter law, had been oppreſſed and plundered under its colour; that being ſent with the power of making them know and feel the bleſſings of the pure and equitable ſyſtem which the Legiſlature of England had in its wiſdom and benevolence deviſed for their protection, he had perverted it to the moſt ſcandalous purpoſes of tyranny; that thus he had alienated the hearts of the people of India, and had ſtained the name of Britain. In the confidence that theſe things would all be made evident in the courſe of the enquiry, he was bold enough to ſtand up and charge Sir Elijah Impey with high crimes and miſdemeanours committed in India.

It was particularly grateful to him, that in doing this, he could not be ſuſpected of party motives. There could be no faction involved in this proſecution; for the protection of the weak and the puniſhment of the guilty did not belong excluſively to any ſide of that Houſe. Beſides, by a little attention to facts, it would be found that no one ſide nor party could poſſibly lay claim ſingly to this charge, nor could it affect any other party. In the year 1774, Sir Elijah Impey went out to Bengal; the year 1775 had not elapſed before a formal and ſerious complaint was preferred againſt him for mal-adminiſtration of his powers, and for having perverted the functions of the Supreme Court to the purpoſes of ſcandalous tyranny and abuſe. This was in the year 1775, and every year afterwards brought ſimilar charges againſt him, ſo that not only the Court of Directors, but that Houſe had thought fit to recall him from his high office; and full five years ago he ſtood announced on the records of that Houſe a public culprit. This would prove, that in this charge there was nothing hoſtile to any party. Sir Elijah Impey was pronounced to be a delinquent before ſome of his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters were in Parliament. Sir Elijah himſelf was not a member, and he knew of no party in that Houſe who had reaſon to aſſert that there was any factious motive at the bottom, or that he ſtood in any other light than that of a voluntary agent for many millions of oppreſſed and outraged fellow beings.

In the proſecution of this buſineſs, he truſted it would always be preſent to the minds of gentlemen, and he begged leave to aſſume it as a fundamental principle, that our fellow-ſubjects in India were entitled as well as ourſelves to the enjoyment of fair and equal juſtice, and that that code of laws which had been deviſed for their protection ſhould be adminiſtered with purity and impartiality. It was certainly as eaſy to make laws for the people of India as for the people of England. The difficulty was in their not being executed as well. In England the arm of juſtice was under the immediate eye of the legiſlature that made the law, and egregious abuſes could neither eſcape inſtantaneous notice nor inſtantaneous correction; but it was not ſo with the courſe of juſtice in a place ſo remote as India. Much muſt be truſted to the purity, the integrity, the moderation of thoſe perſons who were entruſted with its powers; and all that the legiſlature could preſerve was, the power of exemplary puniſhment on the conviction of enormous abuſe. Perhaps, he ſaid, nothing was ſo truly abhorrent to the heart of man, nothing ſo deſerving of national juſtice, as a corrupt adminiſtration of law. It was ſuch an inſtrument in the hands of a bad and profligate man as to make the heart ſhudder at the uſes to which it might be applied, and therefore more perhaps, than any other ſpecies of delinquency, did the crimes of a judge call for the vengeance of a nation.

Having thus premiſed the great ſubject, the Hon. Baronet proceeded to ſtate the nature of the caſe, on which the proſecution was to be founded. He related the circumſtances of the act paſſed in 1773 for the appointment of a Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, and the nature and extent of the powers committed to the Judges. From thence he went to the appointment of Sir Elijah, and the almoſt inſtantaneous uſe that he had made of his powers. That theſe were fit ſubjects for the attention of that Houſe it would not be neceſſary for him to take pains to elucidate, and he truſted that the current language which he had held on the firſt inſtitution of the Indian code, and the Supreme Court, would not prevent Gentlemen from ſeriouſly entering into this important inveſtigation. He knew that that inſtitution had been called a law job—that it was intended as a colony for the bar in Weſtminſter-Hall, by which young adventurers in law as well as politics were to carry their talents to the Indian field, and by which, in due proceſs of time, that Houſe was to behold a *learned* as well as a *lay* ſquad from Bengal. All this he truſted would be thrown totally out of the minds of Gentlemen; for it was highly inconſiſtent with the dignity of Parliament, to imagine that a ſolemn inſtitution of law, by which many millions of people were to have the bleſſings of juſtice, or the miſeries of the perverſion of it, could ever have originated in ſo baſe a motive as a job—Much leſs, he truſted, would it be imagined, that this proſecution brought diſgrace and ignominy on a profeſſion, which, when it was dignified by truth and integrity, was the ſource of the greateſt honour to its Members, as well as of the greateſt good to the community. He knew that the bar of England, diſtinguiſhed as it was for purity and honour, felt becoming indignation at the enormities committed by the perſon whom he now arraigned. Participating in their feelings, and equally ſolicitous of the vindication of the bar, he felt it ſo much the more his duty, by the condign proſecution of this unworthy man, to juſtify a profeſſion to which he had once the honour to belong.

Sir Gilbert now ſtated to the Houſe the manner which he intended to purſue. He ſaid he had taken pains to arrange and prepare for the inſpection of the Houſe the whole ſubject matter of the Complaint which he intended to make againſt Sir Elijah, and it was detailed in papers which he held in his hand. He thought it more adviſeable for him to give in this Complaint in writing; and to move that the papers ſhould be ſubmitted to a Committee, than to truſt to any brief and imperfect ſtatement which he might be able, as a part of his ſpeech, to make from them. The weight of the Charges depended ſo much on the detail of the functions of the Court, and of the evident motives by which Sir Elijah was influenced, and they were in their connection ſo related and dependant on each other, that much of their ſtrength would be loſt by the few extracts that might be made by him on his legs; nor was it neceſſary, he thought, in that ſtage to inſtance the particular enormities that conſtituted the foundation of the Charges. That Houſe had been ſo much accuſtomed to hear and ſpeak on theſe topicks, that they were not new to them, and it was by no means his wiſh to inflame them by needleſs appeals to their humanity. The time would come when the diſcuſſion of the crimes of this man muſt awaken every abhorrent feeling of their hearts. In the mean time he would only ſtate, That

1. His firſt Charge related to the melancholy caſe of the Rajah Nuncomar.

2. The next was, that which was known by the name of the Patna cauſe.

3. The third reſpected the unaccountable extenſion of the juriſdiction of the Court.

4. The fourth was the Jenat Cauſe.

5. The next reſpected the acceptance of the office, known by the name of the Sudder Dunnee Adauler, with an enormous ſalary annexed, in direct diſobedience of the act by which he held the place of Supreme Judge; and,

6. The laſt was founded on the affidavits which he took at Lucknow, and the ſcandalous proſtitution of his high authority in that inſtance.

From theſe the Houſe would perceive that the charges were heavy indeed. They would ſee that by the firſt, he charged Sir Elijah Impey with wilful and deliberate murder, committed on the body of a Rajah, in direct violation of the laws of his country. In doing this he certainly did not mean to ſubject him to the trial preſcribed by the laws for that crime, but to point it out as a part of the Impeachment for High Crimes and Miſdemeanours.—By the other charges he accuſed him of groſs corruption, of poſitive injuſtice, of direct diſobedience, of intentional violation of the acts under which he held his powers, and in the laſt of having ſuborned evidence, and given to falſehood the ſanctity of an affidavit. Falſehood in the adminiſtration of an oath by a Judge was like blaſphemy in the mouth of a Churchman, and was of a quality ſo heinous and offenſive as to call for the moſt exemplary correction. Having thus briefly enumerated the mere heads of his articles of charge, he would not take up for a moment the time of the Houſe. The papers might be ſubmitted to a Committee, who would be able immediately, or ſoon after the Receſs, to make their report; and in the mean time he ſhould conclude with moving, "That his Complaint againſt Sir Elijah Impey, charging him with High Crimes and Miſdemeanours in India, ſhould be received, and laid on the table.

Which being ſeconded and put, was unanimouſly agreed to.

The *Speaker* aſked if the charges were to be read at length, or merely *pro forma*. It was agreed that the latter mode ſhould be adopted, and the titles of the different charges only were read by the Clerk.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* ſaid, that the next ſtep, he believed, would be to move that the charges be referred to a Committee.

Mr *Pitt* ſuggeſted, that the charges ought in the firſt place to be printed, and then a motion might be made for referring the ſame to the conſideration of a Committee. In the preſent ſtage of the buſineſs, as none of the charges had been read, he conceived it would be improper.

Mr *Fox* agreed perfectly with Mr Pitt's propoſition: and though he believed the Houſe were in general very well informed of the various matters of charge againſt Sir Elijah Impey, yet he was againſt taking any ſtep in the buſineſs which might look like precipitation; he, however, thought that the Committee ſhould be appointed previous to the receſs.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid he had no objection to this; and as the adjournment was intended on Tueſday, the Houſe might meet on Saturday for the purpoſe of appointing a Committee.

The *Speaker* mentioned Monday as a more convenient day, as the charges probably would not be delivered out to the members till Saturday.

It was then moved, that the charges againſt Sir Elijah Impey be printed for the uſe of the members; which was agreed to, and the Houſe immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 13.

Lord Walſingham took the oaths on his acceptance ſome time ſince of the office of joint Poſtmaſter General.

Counſel were called to the bar to be further heard on the appeal of the Bank of England, and William Pulteney, Eſq; and others; when, after hearing Mr Scott as firſt counſel for the defendants, the further conſideration was put off until to-morrow.

The malt bill, land tax bill, and the marine mutiny bill, were preſented and read a firſt time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 13.

Mr Gilbert reported the ſix reſolutions come to in the Committee of ſupply on Wedneſday laſt, as mentioned in our paper of yeſterday, which were read and agreed to.

The malt bill, the land tax bill, and the marine mutiny bill, were preſented and read a firſt time.

LLOYD's LIST,——*Dec.* 14.

THE Marian, Clements, from Peterſburgh to Meſſina, is loſt near Figuera.

The Eſther, Dobſon, from Cadiz, ſpoke the Speedy, ——, from Newfoundland to Genoa, off Cape St Vincents, out 25 days.

The Bellona, Yellſley, from Memel to London, run foul of the Tyne, Roſs, on Sunday laſt, ſtruck her on the ſtarboard bow, and did her conſiderable damage; the ſtem of the Bellona gave way, and the crew left her with three feet water in her hold, and were taken on board the Tyne, which ſhip is arrived at Newcaſtle.

The Mary Ann, Prior, of Newhaven, from Newcaſtle to Newhaven, is ſunk off Whitby harbour; the crew ſaved.

The Adventure, Huſband, was loſt in Briſtol Channel the 14th ult.

The Elizabeth, Syme, from Malaga, ſpoke the Pitt, Jebb, from Falmouth to Ancona, in lat. 43. 77. long. 12. out 26 days, all well.

The Arno, Burſtal, from Leghorn, ſpoke the Mary Francis, Brine, for Leghorn, the 30th ult.

The Nancy, Kitting, from Londonderry to Liverpool, is loſt on the coaſt of Ireland. Captain and five people drowned.

The Beckford, Kibet, from Leghorn, on the 1ſt inſtant ſpoke the Peace and Plenty, Blacket, from Briſtol to Cadiz, 20 leagues off Liſbon, all well; on the 4th ſpoke the Proſpect, Solbrough, from Yarmouth to Ancona, 20 leagues off Cape Finiſterre, all well.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 6.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Dec.* 14.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 1. Within theſe few days, the Porte have received intelligence, that the Tartars had made themſelves maſters of the fortreſs and diſtrict of Tamar and Temeror in Circaſſia, and had taken 1800 of the Ruſſians priſoners. This place is of the greateſt conſequence to the Turks, on account of its ſpacious and commodious harbour, and its favourable ſituation on the iſthmus to the ſea of Azoph.

Hague, Dec. 6. The deputies of the city of Hoorn have propoſed to the Aſſembly of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, that ſince the happy revolution of affairs in the Republic had occaſioned frequent deliberations upon the propoſitions to be made to the Courts of England and Pruſſia, to contract a defenſive alliance with them; and leſt the Engliſh Miniſtry ſhould not be diſpoſed to treat with the Miniſter from this Republic, now reſident at the Court of London, or to receive a proper compliment from him, they thought it fit in conſequence to conſider if it might not be neceſſary to recall that Miniſter, and to replace him by another perſon more agreeable to the Engliſh Court

Having deliberated thereon, the deputies of Dord, Haerlem, Leiden, Amſterdam, Goude, Rotterdam, Schiedam, and Alkmaar, have demanded a copy of the propoſal, and the final reſolution is left for deliberation.

The Commiſſioners appointed by his Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder to make the neceſſary changes in the Regencies of the different cities, are gone from Amſterdam to Schoonhoven.

LONDON,——*Dec.* 14.

State of the Revenue and General Expenditure from the 10th October 1786 to 10th October 1787, as laid before the Houſe on Tueſday laſt.

Cuſtoms,	—	4,172,341	7	11½
Exciſe,	—	6,156,797	4	9¼
Stamp duties,	—	1,168,236	16	7
Incidentals	—	1,892,879	11	8½
		13.390,255	1	0½
Land and Malt,	—	2,614,000	0	0
		16,004,255	1	0½
Expenditure,	—	15,500,000	0	0
Surplus, after laying out the million,	—	504,255	1	0½

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Richmond took the oaths to qualify himſelf to vote for one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland.

On Tueſday the Marquis of Buckingham ſet off for Holyhead, from whence he will embark for Ireland. The Marchioneſs ſets off this day, as the Viceroy and his Lady are to keep Chriſtmas at Dublin Caſtle.

Wedneſday the Biſhop of Hereford did homage to his Majeſty at St James's, on his appointment to that See.

Same day the Right Rev. the Biſhop of London was inſtalled in the cathedral church of St Paul with the uſual ceremonies.

A beautiful watch is now making, as a preſent for his Majeſty, by order of Lord Heathfield, from the metal of one of the cannon taken from the Spaniards at the ſiege of Gibraltar. It is to be ornamented with ſeveral devices repreſenting the tranſactions of that memorable event, and finiſhed in a ſtyle of ſuperior elegance, worthy the acceptance of the Great Perſonage for whom it is intended.

So very voluminous is the anſwer of Mr Haſtings to the ſeveral articles of impeachment, that almoſt every law ſtationer in Chancery-lane has been buſily employed in copying it for the preſs. The trial will of courſe laſt a conſiderable time.—Mr Piggot will lead on the part of the Commons, and be aſſiſted by the two Burkes (the brother and ſon of the member) and Mr Wilſon, it is ſaid, of extenſive legal knowledge. The counſel for Mr Haſtings are, Mr Law, Mr Dallas, and Mr Plumer.

The buſineſs of Parliament previous to the receſs is now in fact concluded, though they will not adjourn till Monday or Tueſday next.

It is confidently reported that a quadruple alliance is formed between the Courts of Verſailles, Vienna, Peterſburg, Sweden, and Madrid, which threatens to diſturb the peace of Europe. As report only we mention it, and leave it to time to determine both its truth and its conſequences.

In the late diſputes which have diſtracted France and where the ſtruggle for liberty has been ſo honourable to that country, the following remarkable words are ſaid to have been uttered by the Chriſtian King to the Duc d'Orleans, who was adjuring his Majeſty to conſult his own honour, and the ſecurity of his people: *Tais toi chien Anglois!* The reply was to this effect—*J'aimerois mieux etre un chien Anglois qu'un Francois ſous tel Gouvernement.*

Wedneſday evening, the Court of Delegates, on adjournment from Monday, heard counſel for Lady Strathmore, on the queſtion of examining additional witneſſes on the part of Mr Bowes;—when, at eleven o'clock, it was determined, that the judges have retained the cauſe, and ordered to hear the petition of both parties; ſo that the final deciſion of this queſtion will probably take place in the courſe of next term.

Laſt night, Lord George Gordon was taken from the King's Bench Priſon, by a general Habeas Corpus, moved for by the Crown, and committed to the felons ſide in the priſon of Newgate. The Attorney General, Mr Arden, and the Solicitor of the Treaſury, Mr White, attended at Mr Juſtice Buller's during the tranſaction of removing his Lordſhip by a freſh warrant from the Judge, the Attorney General and Mr White not being ſatisfied with Mr Buller's commitment to the King's Bench, till bail was found for the appearance at next term, as they ſaid his Lordſhip was not bailable, although Mr Buller's warrant ſtated that he was, and Mr Juſtice Careleſs, at Birmingham, offered to accept bail in that town agreeable to the warrant; but his Lordſhip choſe to come before Mr Juſtice Buller himſelf, as it was his warrant. The Judge ſaid, it was the order of the Crown, and muſt be obeyed; but it would not prevent an application to him for bail. The Attorney General ſtill perſiſted it was not bailable, and his Lordſhip was carried to Newgate, in a hackney coach with a tipſtaff.

In conſequence of a Council held on Wedneſday at the Cockpit, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the copper coin of the kingdom, Lord Effingham, who is maſter-warden of the Mint, attended, and repeated the various repreſentations that had been officially made to him, in order to prevent the preſent abuſe of that ſpecies of coinage.

It was then determined immediately to commence a new coinage; and in order to put a total ſtop to counterfeit halfpence and farthings, which is now ſo great a burthen to the public, it was reſolved that, in the new arrangement one pound of copper ſhould be made into twenty-four halfpence, inſtead of eight and forty, which has been the practice hitherto, and the farthings in the ſame proportion of ſize and weight.

Theſe reſolutions will be put into execution in the courſe of a few weeks; and an order of Council will probably be iſſued almoſt immediately to ſtop the circulation of counterfeit copper.

India Stock Tranſfer Books were ſhut Wedneſday, and open Jan. 15. South Sea Stock ſhut ſame day, and will open Jan. 21. New Annuities ſhut Dec. 6. and will open Jan. 17. Three per cent. Conſol. ſhut Dec. 6 and will open Jan. 24. Three per cent. 1726, were ſhut this day, and will open Jan. 24. Three per cent. Ann. 1751, ſhut Dec. 11. and will open Jan. 10. Five per cent. ſhut Dec. 5. and will open Jan. 23.

On the idea of the dividends of the Bank Stock being raiſed next quarterly meeting, ſeveral conſiderable ſums have been bought up within theſe few days, which have advanced the marketable price of that Stock near one per cent.

We are informed by a gentleman who knows the fact, as far as a cloſe ſpeculation can warrant, that within the period of the two laſt ſettlings in the Alley, previous to the declaration and counter-declaration of peace being known, no leſs than *fifty millions* of ſtock had been negociated.

It having been announced to the public in the papers, a ſhort time ſince, that a patriotic ſociety of Ladies had been eſtabliſhed in Spain, by conſent of the King, the following is the firſt account of their proceedings:—It may be remembered, that a few years ſince the Empreſs of Ruſſia rewarded the meritorious conduct of the Princeſs of Daſchoff, by naming her to be Directreſs of the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh; but it ſeems from the following to have been reſerved for Spain to form a complete ſociety of women, for the purpoſe of inculcating virtue and induſtry.

The King, having been acquainted of their deſire to be formed into a ſociety, ordered his Miniſter to ſend them a letter to the following purport:—

"The King underſtanding that the new ſociety wiſh to aſſemble, in order to conſider of the beſt means to augment in the female ſex the love of virtue, and an application to labour and induſtry, he wills that theſe aſſemblies be held at the Court, to the end that his Majeſty may the more readily know what he can further grant for the advantage of the ſaid ſociety.

"His Majeſty recommends to the ſociety, to employ themſelves in conſidering, above all, what may contribute moſt towards a good education, and to improve the manners, as well by the examples of their members, as by the writings which are the produce of their pens; to inſpire, beſides the love for work, above all, a horror for luxury, which not only deſtroys the fortunes of individuals, but pre-

vents marriage, which is a great prejudice to the State; and to make them prefer the national produce to thofe from foreign parts, and which proceeds from nothing but pure caprice.

"His Majefty is perfuaded, that the nation in general, finding a re-union of wifdom and virtue in the women of high rank, will with pleafure copy fuch fine models, and that there will refult from this fociety as great advantages as have been produced by the Economical Society. The King wills, that they keep a regifter of all that fhall be done in the aflemblies, &c."

His Majefty has named for Prefident, the Countefs of Benevente, Ducheſs of Oſuna.

The other members are,

Their Excellencies Madame de Gufmany la Cerda,
——— Countefs de Montijo,
——— Countefs de Sainte Eufenice,
——— Madame de Pontejos,
——— Marchioneſs de Villa Lopez,
——— Marchioneſs de Forecilla,
——— Marchioneſs de Aijerve,
——— Marchioneſs de Palacios,
——— Countefs de Benallua,
——— Madame del Rozario Zepede,
——— Madame Lozanda.

There are, befides, the four following Non-Reſidents:—

The Countefs de Fernand Nunez,
—— Ducheſs d'Almodovar,
—— Countefs del Carpio,
Madame la Roſa.

FRENCH POLITICS.

That every Engliſhman may know and feel the force of the national honour of France—we will not refufe ourfelves to the ſtatement of the following proofs of it.

In a time of profound peace, and in perfect amity with this country—France joined herſelf to the rebel party in America, and thus ſeparated that country from England.

Laſt year ſhe entered into a Commercial Treaty with this country—with the pureſt profeſſions of honour and regard for its welfare.

At that ſame moment, ſhe was fomenting a rebellion in Holland—to aboliſh the Engliſh intereſt in that country!

To give vigour to that party—ſhe notified to our Court, that ſhe ſhould ſupport the patriotic claims of the Hollanders againſt us, and in the very boſom of this ſame Commercial Treaty with us!

When thoſe claims, and that party, were ſubdued, ſhe formally declared—ſhe never had any intention of ſupporting that party at all!

Is any comment wanted upon all this?

But nations are not exempt from the fate that falls upon individuals. The hour of retribution is approaching very faſt.

A remaining particle of unſubdued Liberty in the hearts of Frenchmen themſelves, is about to vindicate their own wrongs, and thoſe of Europe.

Sunk in every foreign eye, by the duplicity of their late conduct—from themſelves alone can they recover that honourable ſtation they have loſt in the rank of nations!

And when Sovereign Power holds over them the language of menace, and the rod of authority—let not the Patriots of France tremble to ſay—"Sire, we only aſk for the re-eſtabliſhment of our honour and our freedom; and that ſpirit which you have encouraged in Holland and America, you will not ſurely deny to us."

A diſpenſation was ſigned Thurſday ſe'ennight, by his Majeſty, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, to enable the Marquis of Buckingham to wear the Star during his Viceroyſhip in Ireland; the noble Marquis having never been inſtalled, he was not entitled to this privilege without a particular grant from the Sovereign of the Order.

Friday ſe'ennight, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Lady Elizabeth Drummond, Mr. Mrs, and Miſs Drummond, Colonel Wemyſs, and ſeveral others of the Nobility and Gentry, dined, and ſpent an agreeable evening at the White Hart Tavern, Abchurch Lane. The dinner conſiſted of every dainty the ſeaſon afforded, and was ſerved up much to the credit of Mr Bowen, who, on this and every ſimilar occaſion, laudably endeavours to deſerve the countenance and patronage he obviouſly receives. The evening was ſpent in ſocial merriment, and much to the ſatisfaction of this numerous and brilliant aſſemblage.

A difference at preſent ſubſiſts between the India Board of Controul and the Directors, reſpecting the appointment of officers going out with the four regiments ordered to embark for India. The Directors, it is ſaid, inſiſt upon appointing all their own ſupernumerary officers now in India, and the Board have nominated half from the army half-pay liſt.—His Majeſty has expreſſed a wiſh to draw the line agreeably to both eſtabliſhments; and this, it is ſaid, will be complied with.

Though the French are now offering eleven per cent. intereſt for money, the ſubſcription fills very ſlowly, ſo precarious is their ſecurity.

If it was not through fear of a confiſcation of property, it is ſaid the Duc d'Orleans has declared he would retire to England, and never ſet his foot in France again as a Peer of the conſtitution.

Two thirds of thoſe who pretend to be in the ſecret imagine that the Duke will ſpend the winter in exile. His Highneſs cares very little to return to the capital; he enjoys the pleaſures of the chace; and ſeveral perſons of both ſexes having obtained leave to viſit him, his, in every ſenſe of the word, may be called a royal hunt.

Such has been the liberality of Government to the honeſt tars, that Mr Pitt is the ſeamen's Saint through every ſea-port: The Union flag need only be hoiſted, and the ſignal given to drub Monſieur in future, and twenty ſail of the line will be manned in a week.

If the ſmallneſs of the ſum for carrying on our late warlike preparations has aſtoniſhed moſt people, we are well informed the great encreaſe of this year's revenue will hold out an equal degree of pleaſing aſtoniſhment. The calculation at preſent goes to a ſurplus, after defraying the 336,000 l. already incurred.

The principal cauſes of the above exceſs of revenue are, the encreaſed duties on tobacco, (the crops having moſtly failed laſt year) the encreaſed duties on wines, together with the great influx of money operating on trade in general.

It is expected that Prince William Henry and Prince Edward will return to England about the ſame time; and that when the former aſſumes the title of Lancaſter, the latter will be created Duke of Clarence, and both will take their ſeats in Parliament together.

Lady Catherine Pelham's houſe in Greenwich Park is intended for the Royal ſailor, who will be appointed Ranger thereof; and a happy circumſtance it will be for the penſioners, to have in their neighbourhood a Prince of the Blood, who has ever ſhewn a diſpoſition to befriend his brother tars of every rank and diſtinction.

Yeſterday, a Court Martial, compoſed chiefly of officers belonging to the Royal Train of Artillery, was held upon Captain Edward Abbot, for diſobedience of orders. The accuſation came from General Browne. The whole of the evidence is gone through, and the Captain enters upon his defence. The complaint is, his not departing for the Weſt Indies according to orders delivered him for ſo doing.

Mr Palmer is fitting up an office for the eſpecial purpoſe of receiving newſpapers. It is under ground, in the back yard of the Poſt-office, on the left hand of the entrance from Sherborne-lane; where a large trunk, about 18 inches ſquare, is formed for dropping the papers down; the whole will be complete in a day or two.

Friday morning, died, at her houſe at Hertford, after a long illneſs, Mrs Mary Pitt, youngeſt ſiſter to the late Earl of Chatham.

Friday night, died, aged 88 years, Mr Robert Palmer ſenior, many years belonging to Drury-Lane Theatre, father of Mr Robert Palmer of the ſame Theatre, and of Mr John Palmer of the Royalty Theatre, Wellcloſe-ſquare.

Some time ago, as ſome fiſhermen were fiſhing in the Thames, near Poplar, they perceived ſomething more than commonly ponderous in their net, which with much difficulty they drew into their boat, when, to their great ſurpriſe, they found it to be a ſhark, yet alive, but evidently in a dying ſtate. It was taken on ſhore; the admeaſurement is as follows:—From the tip of the ſnout to the end of the tail, 9 feet 3 inches; from the ſhoulder to the end of the body, 6 feet 1 inch; round the body in the thickeſt part, 6 feet 9 inches; the width of the jaw when extended, 17 inches. It has five rows of teeth, conſequently five years old, having an additional row every year, until it has arrived to its proper growth. It has been opened, and what renders this fiſh a greater curioſity, in its belly were found a ſilver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian ſeal, together with ſeveral ſmall pieces of gold lace, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome gentleman, who was unfortunate enough to have fallen overboard, and become a meal to this voracious fiſh; but the body and other parts had either been digeſted or otherwiſe voided; but that the watch and gold lace not being able to paſs through it, the fiſh thereby became ſickly, and would in all probability very ſoon have died. This is the largeſt fiſh of this ſpecies ever ſeen by any perſon in the River Thames. The watch has the name of Henry Watſon, London, No. 1369, and the works are very much impaired. It is intended to preſerve this extraordinary fiſh, as a great natural curioſity, and to be placed in one of the public repoſitaries in this metropolis.

The meteors of our atmoſphere are wonderful phænomena, particularly if we conſider their high elevation above the earth, and their velocity. In Auguſt 1783, a fire ball paſſed over Great Britain, which a learned phyſician and philoſopher, Dr Blagden, proved, from authentic facts, had taken its courſe through the atmoſphere at the height of fifty miles, and with ſuch a velocity as to move 800 miles, the whole length of the iſland, in about half a minute. This curious concluſion he chiefly deduced from the intelligence contained in the newſpapers, of various towns. The compariſon of obſervations of different meteors in different ſituations, may illuſtrate this curious and obſcure ſubject.—On the 29th of November, 1787, after a froſty, ſunſhine day, about a quarter before five o'clock in the evening, the ſky being clear, while ſome twilight remained, a gentleman, about three miles ſouth of Cheſter, looking towards that city, obſerved a meteor towards the weſt, about thirty or thirty-five degrees high. It paſſed along with great velocity to the north, and diſappeared about ten degrees above the horizon. The line of its direction was under the conſtellation of the Great Northern Bear, then viſible, and its diſappearance very nearly in a perpendicular line from the Polar ſtar. The fire ball was extremely bright, and of conſiderable magnitude, with a long fiery tail. Both the ſize and brightneſs of the ball, and of the tail, were extremely various. It had ſome reſemblance to the appearance of a comet, but the tail appeared proportionably brighter than a comet's. Its paſſage from the weſtern to the northern point, was ſo ſwift, as probably not to exceed fifteen or twenty ſeconds. Its ſize and brightneſs were probably inferior to the meteor of 1783, becauſe it was ſo diſtant from our zenith. It would undoubtedly appear much larger and brighter to the inhabitants weſt and north of Cheſter; as Ireland, Liverpool, Glaſgow, Edinburgh, &c. Comparative obſervations might aſcertain its parallax, magnitude, elevation, and velocity.

St Jago de la Vega, Sept. 27. By late advices from South America, *via* Hiſpaniola, we are informed, that the moſt alarming rebellion which ever happened on that continent, prevails at preſent in the province of Paraguay or La Plata; no leſs than 50,000 native Indians being under arms in a ſtate of hoſtility, poſſeſſed with a determination wholly to extirpate the race of their obnoxious rulers the Jeſuits, who, by their haughtineſs, pride, and ambition, have rendered themſelves ſo hateful and deteſtable to the inſurgents, and ſo highly excited their paſſions, that it is thought they never can be appeaſed without a general ſacrifice. But how, in point of reality, this dangerous inſurrection may terminate, time alone can diſcover. To add to the above calamity, the body of the Jeſuits themſelves, in the above province, are in a ſtate of diſſention and warfare with each other, reſpecting the different opinions they entertain in regard to ſome particular tenets of their religion.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 14.

Bank Stock, 157 a 156½.	India Bonds, 83 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95½ a 94½.	South Sea Stock, —
	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, ſhut.	New ditto, ſhut.
3 per cent. red. 75⅝ a ¼.	3 per cent. 1751, ſhut.
3 per cent. con. ſhut, 76½ a ¾.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 per cent. diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. 22¾.	Lottery Tickets, 16 l. 10 s. 6 d. a 10 s.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13¾.	
India Stock, ſhut.	
3 per cent. India Ann. —	

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 13. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

To-morrow, on account of its being fixed for the interment of the late Lord Preſident, no buſineſs will be done in the Court of Seſſion; and, in order further to teſtify the high eſteem in which the College of Juſtice held the character of that ineſtimable Judge, and to pay the laſt tribute to his memory, they are to aſſemble in the Parliament houſe, at half paſt 9 in the morning, to robe, and to walk in proceſſion from thence to the Preſident's houſe in Adam's Square, where they are to receive the corpſe, and accompany it to Nicolſon's Street; at which place it will be put into a hearſe, and carried to the burial place of the family in Borthwick Church-yard for interment, attended by relations and friends in coaches. The proceſſion to the houſe, we are informed, will proceed in the following order: The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, (who are to robe in the Council Chamber) preceded by the Town Officers, with their halberts reverſed, the mace-bearer and ſword-bearer, (the halberts, mace, and ſword, covered with crape), are to begin the proceſſion; the Lords of Seſſion, in their robes, preceded by their four mace-bearers, their maces alſo dreſſed in crape, will fall into the proceſſion after the Magiſtrates; and will be followed by the Dean and Faculty of Advocates in their gowns; the Clerks of Seſſion in their gowns; Clerks to the Signet in their gowns; and the proceſſion will cloſe with the Agents or Solicitors before the Supreme Court. Owing to the badneſs of the road upon the South Bridge from the great repair there, and its not yet being cauſewayed, the proceſſion will proceed down the Fiſhmarket Cloſe, up the Houſe Wynd, and along the front of the College, till it reaches Adam's Square.

Out of reſpect to the memory of the late Lord Preſident, the muſic bells have been ſtopt from ringing by order of the Lord Provoſt; and the Manager of the Theatre Royal here has ſhut the Houſe for the ſame reaſon.

On Friday laſt, the Houſe of Peers determined the cauſe in which the Bank of England were Appellants, and William Pulteney, Eſq; was reſpondent. After a few words from the Lord Chancellor, the interlocutors were *affirmed*. Council for the Bank, Mr Solicitor General, and Mr Pigot; Solicitor Mr Winter. Council for Mr Pulteney, Mr Scott and Mr Alexander; Solicitor, Mr Longlands.

We hear that, on Tueſday laſt, Lord Cathcart ſet out from London on his way to Edinburgh, his Lordſhip being a candidate to ſupply the preſent vacancy of one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland.

On the 9th curt. was married at Fettereſſoe, James Abercrombie of Bellfield, Eſq; to Miſs Iſabella Moriſon, daughter of the deceaſed James Moriſon of Elſick, Eſq.

Mrs Anne Napier, relict of the deceaſed William Millar of Walkinſhaw, died here this morning. It is hoped her friends and relations will receive of this notification of her death.

The Betſy, Lamb, from Leith, arrived ſafe at London the 12th curt.

By letters from Cork we are informed, that his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, during the ſhort reſidence he has made in that city, has rendered himſelf a great favourite with perſons of all ranks, by his affable and polite behaviour. He has been at pains to gratify the curioſity of the lower ranks of the people, by ſhowing himſelf publicly at the windows of the Buſh Tavern, when dining there with a ſelect party; upon which occaſion, he drank in their hearing, "Proſperity to Ireland, and ſucceſs to the trade of Cork;" at the ſame time ordering plenty of porter for the populace. His Royal Highneſs has likewiſe attended the Aſſembly, which was very brilliant, and danced with ſeveral of the principal Ladies. The freedom of the city, in a gold box, has been preſented to his Highneſs, accompanied with a loyal and dutiful Addreſs from the Corporation, in which they compliment his Royal Highneſs for the noble example he has ſhown in devoting himſelf to his country at a very early period of life, in that line of ſervice on which the proſperity of the empire principally depends. To this addreſs a very polite and affectionate anſwer was returned. His Royal Highneſs, attended by the Earl of Shannon, Sir Henry Mannix, Colonel St George, and Broderick Chinnery, Eſq; went to view the ſpacious concerns of Meſſ. Hamilton, Lynch, and Co. where he critically inſpected the different operations of weighing, meſſing, ſalting, and packing the proviſions that were then making up for the uſe of his Majeſty's navy and garriſons; and afterwards moſt graciouſly condeſcended to eat a beef-ſteake off the head of a barrel.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Dec.* 15. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	35	29.15
Sunday,	—— 16. 8 ——	A. M.	38	29.25
	8 ——	P. M.	36	29.23
Monday,	—— 17. 8 ——	A. M.	36	29.30

☞ *For Shipping, &c. ſee laſt page.*

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

M. S.

Viri egregii et verè popularis
D. ROBERTI DUNDAS de ARNISTON,
Supremæ apud nos Curiæ Præſidis,
Familiæ Juriſconſultorum;
Jure quaſi hæreditario
Per tria fere ſæcula
Orti, nec degeneris;
Gentis ſuæ, ſi non Principis,
Certe Primarii,
Multum ab omnibus deſiderati,
Obiit 13^tio Decemb. anno ætatis 74to;
Si animus incorruptus, integer,
Habilis in rebus,
In litibus dijudicandis promptus,
Diligens et perſpicax,
Etiam in flexu ætatis,
Sine ſtudio partium,
Judicem commendat,
Nemo unquam antea
In hac ſede honoris
Munia Præſidis dignius implevit,
Nec par facile invenietur!
Succeſſori, ſi talis contingere poſſit,
Arduum quidem onus impoſuit.
Hæredem reliquit cognomicem,
Eloquentiæ quoque et gloriæ candidatum,
Et memorem quot nomina ſuſtineat.

1787.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 12,185, 2000 l. No. 23,023, 50 l.

And the following prizes of 20 l. each,

No. 16,274, 39,752, 39,705, 33,470, 19,507, 28,053, 32,592, 24,382, 8575, 1480.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 23,021, a prize of 2000 l.

No. 10,135, 2178, 15,446, 100 l. each.

No. 23,044, 8638, 28,719, 6577, 50 l. each.

And the following prizes of 20 l. each,

No. 25,568, 16,732, 24,500, 1922, 36,856.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 31,553, 500 l. No. 27,391, 12,900, 100 l. each.

No. 33,737, 20,387, 50 l. each.

And the following prizes of 20 l. each,

No. 11,280, 12,812, 28,821, 14,181, 37,253, 33,644.

*** As we have frequently had occaſion to mention Mr SPILSBURY's Diſpenſary in Soho Square, London, it may be agreeable to favour our readers with the plan by which it is conducted on a very extenſive ſcale; by ſuch means it is acknowledged this gentleman has ſo rapidly increaſed his reputation in facilitating cures relative to SCORBUTIC, GOUTY, ULCEROUS, RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS, &c. by the uſe of his celebrated Antiſcorbutic Drops.

This Diſpenſary was inſtituted in 1773, for the benefit of ſervants and others, whoſe ſtation in life, by reaſon of a large family, or through various indigent circumſtances, which juſtly lay claim to the hand of benevolence, on bringing a petition, ſigned by two houſe-keepers, and paying One Shilling for regiſtering, receive medicines and advice for ſix weeks.

From the affluent, Mr Spilſbury expects a complimentary fee, either on epiſtolary or perſonal conſideration.

N. B. Mr Spilſbury's Drops are ſold by J. Caw, Lawn Market, at 1 l. 2 s. and at 5 s. per bottle, duty included.

MILITARY CLUB.

THE MILITARY CLUB meets at North's Tavern, on Monday the 24th current.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

Sir JOHN SCOTT in the Chair.

NOTICE

TO ABLE AND SKILFUL ENGINEERS.

IRELAND.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament paſſed in the laſt Seſſion in Ireland, it is enacted, "That it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch perſons as the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of the ſaid kingdom ſhall appoint, to employ SKILFUL ENGINEERS to ſurvey and make eſtimates of one or more proper lines of communication by water, between the Grand Canal and the Shannon, and of the Navigation of the Shannon up to the Collieries on Lough Allen, from the Deep Water below Limerick, and for making a navigation from Monaſtereven to the Tide Water, and for making the River Suir navigable from Carrick up to Clonmel, and for making a communication by water from the town of Slane to Navern, and thence to the Virginia Water, and alſo to the town of Trim, and from Trim to Dublin, and alſo a navigation from Belturbet through the Lough and River Erne, by Belleek and Ballyſhannon to the ſea"——

And Whereas, His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable John Foſter, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir John Parnel, Baronet, Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Ireland, the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinſon, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, the Right Honourable John Fitzgibbon, his Majeſty's Attorney General in Ireland, and the Right Honourable John Beresford, to be Commiſſioners for employing Engineers for the aforeſaid purpoſes:——

Any perſon or perſons, who chuſe to undertake the making all or any of the ſaid Surveys and Eſtimates, are deſired to ſend their propoſals to any of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or to James Corry, Eſq; at the Journal Office of the Houſe of Commons, Dublin.

Proper Certificates of the abilities and experience of each Engineer muſt be delivered with the propoſals.

NOTICE

And Sale for Behoof of CREDITORS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Writer in Edinburgh, Truſtee upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of JAMES HANNA, Merchant in Edinburgh, does hereby, in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, require the Creditors to lodge with him, as Truſtee foreſaid, their grounds of debt and vouchers, with their oaths for proving the ſame, and that on or before the 23d day of July next, being nine kalendar months from the date of the interlocutor of the Court of Seſſion awarding the ſequeſtration; certifying all ſuch creditors of the ſaid James Hanna, as neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the bankrupt's eſtate.

The whole ſtock in trade of the bankrupt, conſiſting of a complete aſſortment of HABERDASHERY and HOSIERY GOODS, and a great quantity of IRISH LINENS at all prices, is to be ſold by public roup, on Tueſday the 18th curt. within that Warehouſe lately poſſeſſed by the bankrupt, on the ſouth ſide of the High Street, immediately below the head of Blackfriars Wynd. The ſale to commence preciſely at 11 o'clock, and to continue till all be ſold off.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Dec. 14. Mary, Scotland, from Alloa, coals and whiskey.
Wedderburn, Allanshaw, from Berwick, grain.
Elizabeth, Muir, from Arbroath, goods.
Friendship, Hunter, from Wick, ballast.
15. Happy Return, Edward, from Berwick, grain.
17. Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, from Perth, goods.
Countess of Kintore, Milne, from Aberdeen, ditto.
Generous Mind, Knight, from Dundee, ditto.
Active, Theiker, from Cramond, ballast.
Eliza, Scotland, from Alloa, coals and whiskey.
Four sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Three Brothers, Runciman, for Bo-ness, ballast.
Jean, Ferrier, for Glasgow, goods.
Active, Jamieson, for ditto, ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

Dec. 12. Jane, Auld, from Drogheda, oats, &c.
Elizabeth, Blair, from ditto, ditto.
Providence, M'Kirdy, from Dublin, goods.
Brothers, Livingston, from Oban, herrings and timber.
13. Hopewell, M'Arthur, from Liverpool, goods.
Courier, M'Larty, from Barbadoes, sugar, &c.
Prince Edward cutter, Captain Cook.

SAILED,

Nelly, Rees, for Cork, goods.
Nelly, Morrison, for Newry, ditto.
Little Kate, Boyd, for Barbadoes, ditto.
14. Nancy, Lowrie, for Dublin, ditto.
Jeanie, M'Gill, for Virginia, ditto.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Nov. 29. Jean Sophia of Carron, Paterson, from Dunbar, for Liverpool, herrings, &c.
George Dempster of and from Grangemouth, Taylor, for the herring fishing.
Diana of Kincardine, Stewart, from London, for Londonderry, goods.
Lady Ann of and for Dumfries, Logan, from Portseaton, salt.
Adventure of and from Banff, M'Colish, for the herring fishing.

Remains,

Two Brothers of and for Shields, Steel, from Newry, ballast.
Commerce of Newcastle, Manchester, from Memel, for Liverpool, wood.
John of and from Memel, Johnston, for Liverpool, wood.
Gustus of and for Liverpool, Swanson, from Wyburg, deals.
Happy of and for Peterhead, Chalmers, from Liverpool, staves.
Mary of Whitby, Lawson, from Riga, for Liverpool, wood.
Daphne of London, Millar, from ——, for Liverpool, iron and deals.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Dec. 10. Robert, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, sundries.
Jean, Napier, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
11. Lady Mary Ann, Cargill, from Montrose, barley.
True Blue, Rodger, from Dundee, malt and linens.
12. John and William, Brodie, from Leith, for Bainsford, pease.
13. Industry, Easton, from Cramond, iron.
Peggy, Occonocher, from Petersburgh, sundries.
Laurentius and Elizabeth, Abel, from Christiana, deals.
14. Beaufoy, ——, from London, grain.
Speedwell, Watson, from Lynn, ditto.
Borrowstounness, Auld, from Borrowstounness, for Glasgow, sundries.
Mercury, Muir, from Leith, for ditto, ditto.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

Dec. 14.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Per Quarter.				Beans,	28 to 30		6
Wheat,	38 to 45		0	Tick, New,	22 to 24		0
Barley,	22 to 24		6	Old,	27		
Rye,	25 to 27		0	Tares,	28 to 32		0
Oats,	14 to 19		6				
Pale Malt,	33 to 34		6	Flour per Sack.			
Amber ditto,	33 to 34		6	First,	36		0
Pease,	32 to 35		0	Second,	33		0
Hog Pease,	25 to 27		0	Third,	24 to 28		0

BY ORDER OF THE

Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, in the Customhouse, Leith, upon Saturday the 22d instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

The following GOODS, the same having been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, viz

4536 Gallons foreign Geneva, 105 gallons foreign Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

35 Gallons foreign Brandy, 18 gallons foreign Rum, and 52 gallons foreign Cinnamon Waters, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

The HULL of the NIMBLE CUTTER (to be broke down), with her Float Boat, Tackle, and Apparelling, to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that, by the act of the 26th George III. cap. 73. sect. 13. it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no distiller, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited, together with the packages containing the same.

Purchasers will also take notice, that 25 per cent. of the purchase money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

11th December 1787.

PETITIONS having been presented to the Barons of Exchequer, here from Captain William Dickson, of the Royal Navy, from Mrs Mary Dickson, *alias* Smith, wife of Mr Archibald Smith, residing near the King's Mills, Rotherhithe, in the county of Middlesex, and him for his interest; and from Mrs Betty Dickson, *alias* Ball, wife of Mr Samuel Ball, residing in Prince's Street, Rotherhithe aforesaid, and him for his interest; each praying a gift of the estate of Mrs BETTY DICKSON, supposed to have fallen to his Majesty through her decease, intestate, and without lawful heirs—The BARONS have ordered this publication, that those interested in Mrs Dickson's succession, if any such there are, may be apprised of the necessity of making their rights known in this Court without delay.

Mrs DICKSON was a native of England, supposed of the county of Middlesex, and parish of St James's, Westminster; her maiden name was HOOG; her husband was James Dickson, Esq; many years a Navy Agent in London, who afterwards purchased the estates of Broughton, in the county of Peebles and of Ednam, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, was sometime Member of Parliament for the Peebles district of Boroughs, and for several years previous to his death, which happened on the 14th of November 1771, resided at the town of Kelso, in the last-mentioned county, where Mrs Dickson continued to reside till her death on the 10th of August 1787.

The petitioners above mentioned, are the nephew and nieces of James Dickson, the Lady's husband.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS ON REDLAY.

IF no further objections are given in to the scroll of the general interlocutor of ranking, the common agent intends to apply to the Lord Ordinary, against Thursday next, to approve of the interlocutor as now adjusted.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceased Mr JOHN SHARP in Pleasance, are desired to meet by themselves or doers, in John's Coffeehouse, on Thursday next the 20th current, at one o'clock noon, when a state of the affairs of the deceased will be laid before them. Such creditors as have not yet lodged their claims, are desired to lodge them immediately with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh.

Houses in the Town of Dunfermline

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Townhouse of Dunfermline, upon Friday the 21st day of December curt. betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS after mentioned, lying in the town of Dunfermline, in the following lots:

I. These Large TENEMENTS of LAND, lying in the Maygate, consisting of a kitchen, twelve rooms, two garrets, two cellars, and a washing-house, all as presently possessed by Mr Andrew Adie, Widow Husband, and Andrew Norries.

II. That TENEMENT of LAND, lying in the Maygate, consisting of two stories, and a garret storey, as at present possessed by Andrew Husband, Alexander Inglis, and others.

III. That TENEMENT of LAND of two stories, in the High Street, consisting of a shop, room, and cellars, on the under flat, and four rooms and garret above, with the back Close and back-house, presently possessed by Mr Thomas Fernie and others.

IV. That HOUSE, lying in the back street, consisting of two stories and garret, with the garden thereto belonging, presently possessed by Alexander Dundas and others.

AND

V. These twelve ROODS of GARDEN GROUND or thereby, lying in the open yards, presently possessed by Andrew Erskine and James Bennet.

The articles of roup and title-deeds to be seen in the hands of Charles Innes clerk to the signet, to whom, or to John Eckford, merchant in Dunfermline, any person willing further information may apply.

Sale of Premnay and Licklyhead.

BY DESIRE,

The Sale of the Lands of Premnay and Licklyhead is adjourned to the 21st of December curt.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 21st day of December, at the New Inn of Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, with the teinds, and privileges and pertinents, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Westbiggen, Newtown of Premnay, Kirktown of Premnay, Barns of Netherhall, Burtyhillock, Milntown of Barns, and Daies, with the mills of Auchleven, and Barns, and multures thereof; all lying contiguous in the parish of Premnay, and shire of Aberdeen, in a pleasant, plentiful, and populous country.

The free yearly rent of those estates, converting the victual at 10s. Sterling per boll, amounts to 800l. 1s 5d. Sterl.

The lands are remarkably well accommodated, and consist of 1667 Scots acres, whereof nearly 500 acres are old infield, and as all the remainder, a very small part excepted, is now under infield-culture and management, it must necessarily become in time, without expence or trouble to the proprietor, of equal value with the best infield ground.—They have also pasture and heather ground to a great extent on the hills of Tillymuck and Bennochie. The climate is early.—The soil naturally as rich, strong, and substantial as any in the county of Aberdeen. The farm-houses and offices are in very good condition, and some of them are very substantial, commodious, and covered with slates.—The whole estate of Overhall is astricted to the mill of Barns.—There is growing wood upon the estate worth upwards of 700 l. Sterling at a low value, and those lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Aberdeen, as they stand valued in the cess-books at 1082 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots.

The proprietor of the lands has right to the teinds, which are also valued, and there can be no hazard of additional stipend to the minister, as an augmentation was lately obtained. The marches are distinct. The titles are unexceptionable; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, those estates will be exposed at the upset sum of 18,000 l Sterling.

If not disposed of *in cumulo*, they will be exposed and sold in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

Will comprehend the Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrigg, and Westbiggen, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures thereof.

The free rent of this lot is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. Sterling. There is above 700 l. sterling value of wood, and the purchaser will have considerably more valued rent than will entitle him to a freehold qualification and vote in the county.

This lot will be exposed at 12,615 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of Barns of Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Barns, and multures thereof. The free rent of this lot amounts to 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. The whole estate of Overhall is astricted or bound-sucken to the mill of Barns; and the valued rent of this lot amounts to considerably more than will entitle the purchaser to a vote and freehold qualification, upon the division of the *cumulo* valued rent.

The upset-price of this lot will be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, will be shown by John Gordon, Esq; of Craig, or George Moir, Esq; of Scotstown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, clerk to the signet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at Liklyhead will show the lands.

LANDS,

In the Shires of Edinburgh and Selkirk.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 24th day of December 1787, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BOWLAND, in the parish of Stow, and counties of Edinburgh and Selkirk.

This estate lies 27 miles south from Edinburgh, upon the great road leading to Carlisle, &c. It is agreeably situated upon the water of Gala, and within a few miles of several good market towns.

There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, with an excellent garden and orchard, a complete set of offices, and a well-stocked pigeon-house. The parks around the house are extensive and well laid out, containing upwards of 270 acres, inclusive of about 71 acres of thriving planting, with which they are subdivided in good taste. A considerable part of the wood is full grown; the whole already fit for being thinned, and old enough for most country uses.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications, one in the shire of Edinburgh, and another in that of Selkirk.

For particulars, apply to Archibald Gibson, writer to the signet, who will show the rental, title-deeds, articles of roup, and a plan of the lands.

Thomas Watson at Corsslie will show the grounds.

PROPOSED MANUFACTURES.

AT a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Landholders, Merchants, and others, lately held at Thurso, in the county of Caithness; Sir John Inglis of Ulbster, baronet, in the Chair,

The *peculiar* fitness of that county for the establishment of manufactures, and the great advantages both to it and to the undertakers, with which they can be there carried on, from the cheapness of labour, and abundance of provisions, &c. having been taken under consideration, it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

To give every assistance, and to use every exertion for the establishment of such as were suited to the country.—And the meeting directed intimation to be made in the news-papers, that such persons as were willing to settle in Caithness, for the purposes of carrying on—the making and bleaching of linens—making of thread—coarse woollens—a tannery—a soapery—a brewery—and the like; and are thoroughly versant in these different branches, will be informed of persons that are willing to take a hearty concern in their establishment, on applying to Mr James Horne, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

N. B. Since the aforesaid meeting was held, a considerable subscription has been made for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 19th December curt. between the hours of six and seven afternoon,

THAT Dwelling House, being the fourth storey of that large Tenement lately built by Mr M'Connochie, in the Society of Edinburgh, consisting of five rooms, two light closets, and a kitchen, cellar fitted up with catacombs, fourth part of an office house and a garret, with the use of a water pipe in the stair, in common with the other proprietors, all as lately possessed by Mr David Russel, accomptant, at the yearly rent of 30 l. and presently by Captain John Stewart of East Craigs.

The premisses can be seen in the forenoon any lawful day, by applying at the house; and the articles of roup and conditions of sale, are in the hands of James Gentle, writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th day of February 1788, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the just and equal half of the four husband Lands of Fleemington, called GUNSGREEN, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the parish of Ayton, and shire of Berwick.

The lands measure nearly 110 acres English, are of an excellent quality, and are inclose and subdivided with stone dykes.

They are conveniently situated for lime and coal, and lie in the neighbourhood of the town of Eyemouth, the only sea-port town in the county of Berwick. The lands hold of the Crown, are valued in the cess-books of the county at 103 l. 2 s. 6 d. and are free of thirlage. There is a convenient set of offices on the farm, and an elegant mansion-house, fit for the accommodation of a large and genteel family.—The house and estate is very convenient for any person in the great line of trade, and will suit any nobleman or gentleman who wishes to have an agreeable and convenient lodging for bathing.

The premisses are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and the entry to the houses and grass will be at Whitsunday next, and to the land in tillage at the separation of the crop in that year from the ground.

The proprietor will show the mansion-house, offices, and lands.—The title-deeds, and articles of roup and sale, are to be seen in the hands of George Johnston, writer to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tuesday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and certain other Lands in the parishes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Bendochy, Rattray, and Glenisla.

These lands will be exposed in whole or in the following Lots:

1*mo*, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the parish of Alyth, consisting of about 308 acres of arable and pasture land, and a considerable oak-wood. There are many desirable situations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Isla, and there is mail in the near neighbourhood.

2*do*, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creuchies in the parish of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyal, Pitdrey, Kinkedly, and Galdswell, with their pertinents, in the parish of Alyth. There are in this lot about 555 acres of arable land, and very extensive pasture of about 1588 acres.

3*tio*, The Lands of TULLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the parish of Bendochy, consisting of about 203 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of pasture grounds.

4*to*, MIDDLE DRIMMY, situated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Mosend and Alnakuih in the parish of Rattray, consisting of about 88 acres of arable land, with 145 acres of pasture-ground, and 24 acres of wood.

5*to*, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-house of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including also the Lands of Maws, with their pertinents. The premises consist of about 831 acres of arable land, and 1027 acres of pasture and muir grounds, with 241 acres of thriving young plantations, and 22 acres of copse wood ready for cutting; together also with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the salmon-fishing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for some miles forms the eastern boundary of these estates, all lying in the said parish of Blairgowrie.

The situation of Newton is particularly desirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Isla, and Ericht, on the banks of which last there are natural woods, and many picturesque scenes. Every kind of sport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the rod fishing for salmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.

There is a considerable tract of flat land along the river Ericht, upon which an extensive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be established, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a small expence; and there are several populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The house is a substantial old house, lately repaired; and, at a small expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6*to*, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and superiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterslieall and Craighead, lying in the parish of Alyth; as also, the lands of Drumflognies or Drumheads, lying in the parish of Glenisla, and shire of Forfar.

These lands consist of about 159 acres of arable land, and 989 of pasture grounds, besides the owner's interest as proprietor in and superior of the Forest of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of pasture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for sheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Most of the farms are in a state of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a post town.

For particulars apply to Mr Græme clerk to the signet, Nicolson's Square, in whose hands surveys and rent-rolls of the premisses may be seen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will show the lands.

Lodging to be Sold by public Roup,

In John's Coffeehouse, on the 19th curt. at one o'clock noon,

FOR BEHOOF OF CREDITORS,

In North Hanover Street, west side, being the fifth from George's Street.

THE Lodging, as far as it is finished, is done in the most substantial manner.—It is 27 feet in front, and the Area behind is 45 feet.—The height is 4 stories, planned out for 12 elegant rooms, besides garret rooms, kitchen, and other conveniencies. There is a considerable stock of timber laid in, which will go a great way in finishing, and is in the best condition for immediate use. As the situation of the lodging is centrical, and will be sold on reasonable terms, it must be an object to purchasers, particularly to Master Builders, who can finish it for a small sum, and must reap a very handsome profit.

For particulars apply to Charles Dickson mason, St James's Square, or at William Gibson's shop, head of Brown's Close, Luckenbooths.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th day of December 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of Gruinard, comprehending the lands of Gruinard properly so called, the Lands of Drumchork, Tennasilin, Sand, Udrigill, Donniersand, and others, with the Salmon and other Fishings, Grazings, Shealings, and other pertinents thereof, lying in the barony of Lochbroom, parish of Gerloch, and shire of Ross, either altogether, or in the following two lots or parcels, in the exposer's option.

These lands are held of a subject superior for payment of 5l. Sterling of feu-duty, are of great extent, lie all contiguous, are commodiously situated for fishing stations and otherwise, and have an extensive tract of sea coast, upon which and the adjacent grounds there are inexhaustible limestone quarries; and upon the shores, a considerable quantity of kelp hath, during these several years past, been manufactured. There are besides shelly sand and sea ware for manure to be had on these shores in the greatest abundance, and on the lands the most ample sufficiency of the finest peat for fuel. Some of the farms are well adapted for pasturing sheep—Deer and all other kinds of Highland game, as well as shell and other fish of every species, are to be had there in the greatest profusion. The whole lands are very improveable, and yield at present a nett well-paid rent of 301. 18s. 8d. Sterl. subject only to a liferent provision to the widow of the last proprietor, of 30l. Sterling per ann.; for answering which, a capital sum, yielding an interest equivalent thereto, will be allowed to remain during her life in the purchaser's hands. In making up the rental, the customs and services are stated at the very lowest conversions, and, on the expiry of the current leases, a very great increase of rent may with certainty be expected.

If these lands are exposed in lots, the following division is proposed, viz.

LOT I.—To consist of the lands of Tennasilin, Aultbea, Badornie, Drumchork, Miln of Aultbea, half of the Salmon Fishings of Drumchork, Kelp rent of Tennasilin and Drumchork, half of Sand, the first and second Coast, the third Coast, Little Gruinard, and Bienchaisgan, together with the customs and services of the same, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of gross rent,

	L.	s.	d.	
	201	8	6	
Proportion of public burdens,	9	18	7	5-12ths.
Nett rent,	L. 191	9	10	7-12ths.

Tennasilin, upon which there is a good new slated mansion-house and garden, is situated upon Loch Ewe, opposite to the island of Lewis; is the fittest station for a post-office, and lies in the most commodious course for the packet. This is one of the most eligible situations which the Committee of Directors of the British Fishery went this year to survey; its safe anchorage for ships of the greatest burden, and its close vicinity to the great cod bank, independent of the herring fishery, which, in their season, is general on every part of the coasts of this estate, point out the great advantages of this particular spot.

And LOT II—Is to consist of the Lands of Udrigill, Lehao, half of Sand, Mellan, Achnagarvie, Shunavbar, and Drumininvir, together with the customs and services of the same, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of gross rent,

	L.	s.	d.	
	116	3	4	
Proportion of public burdens,	5	14	6	7-12ths.
Nett rent,	L. 110	8	9	5-12ths.

The mansion-house and offices of Udrigill are slated, and are every way complete, and fit for the accommodation of any private gentleman's family. The entry to the mansion-house and Mains of Udrigill, and the whole other grounds in the proprietor's natural possession, may be at Whitsunday next, 1788, and to the Mains of Tennasilin at the same term, if both lots are separately sold.

The title deeds, rental, and articles of roup, will be shown by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor John Mackenzie, Esq. at Udrigill, by Dingwall, or George Gun Monro, Esq at Poyntzfield, by Fortrose, any of whom hath power to conclude a private bargain; those intending to become purchasers, and their agents, who may be desirous of being informed of further particulars are requested to apply.

A Real Saving of at least One Half in Boots or Shoes in the year, by the constant use of

BING'S INCOMPARABLE CAKES OR BALLS,

For making Shining Liquid Blacking.

THEY perform in reality what all others only pretend to do; they are not only one of the first beautifiers of leather, but also the greatest preservative of it in nature, and a saving in washing of stockings only far beyond the amount of the blacking.—Sold wholesale and retail at Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co.'s, by Mr Smith and Mr Raeburn perfumers, Bridge-street, and Mr Fairbairn, Castlehill, Edinburgh—Mr Coke, Leith—Mr Swanston grocer, and Mr Whitelaw and Mr Raeburn perfumers, Glasgow—and by all the principal grocers, perfumers, and stationers, in Britain.——N.B. These cakes and balls are all stamped with the proprietor's name. Merchants, &c. supplied wholesale at J. H. Bing's, opposite Castle-pence, Glasgow.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th December curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

One Sixteenth Share of the fortunate Ship STAR, and also ONE SIXTEENTH SHARE of the Ship DIANA, burden 143 tons or thereby, with a proportional part of their Furniture, &c. both traders between Leith and London.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands to James Gentle, writer, Smith's Land, Edinburgh.

FOR ST VINCENT,

THE KINGSTON,

JOHN TARBERT Master,

To sail on the 1st of December.

For GRENADA,

THE FAME,

JAMES LEITCH Master,

To sail on the 10th of December.

These Ships are now lying at Greenock, and have the best accommodation for passengers, who may please apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch in Greenock, or to Alexander Houstoun and Co. Glasgow.

November 13. 1787.

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